

BLIND.

Come out in the orchard, Roger; the air is cool and sweet.
Here, give me your hand, old fellow; we'll walk to the arbor seat.
The wife's been sayin' that lately you've been up to your eyes in tricks;
We cannot allow that, Roger, in a boy of seventy-six.

Blind! Why, that is the reason you ought to be light and gay;
(It wasn't till sixty-five, you know, that your eyesight went away;
And it seems to me that the Master in his wisdom done it well
To give you in place of the weeds, Roger, the blooms that in memory dwell.

Your hair, who shall say it is white, Roger? It's silky and black as a crow;
And nature has rubbed on your cheek, Roger, the rosiest roses that grow.
'Tis I that am aging quickly—I'm eighty-one to-day,
And my sunken cheeks are yellow, and I'm something more than gray!

I see all the wintry snows, Roger, when the gay field flowers are sown,
And the red leaf falls from the oak tree, like an old man's doleful groan;
I see, deserted and moss-grown, the isle we so oft have trod;
For the parson over the hill, Roger, has an easier road to God.

The railway runs through the meadows where the blackberry used to grow;
The ball field lies in the dear old spot of fifty years ago;
And I'd like to lay on the rascal a whip with a million knuckles and a death,
As made of our cherished school ground "desirable building lots."

But you—your fortunate fellow—can sit in the golden glow
That falls on your spirit's vision from the jeweled lounge ago;
Can laugh at them mighty hammers that are smashing our gods of clay,
For all that is dearest and best, Roger, you've safely stored away.

WHERE THE WICKED GO.

The idea of a place for the punishment after death of wicked men is found in most, though not all of the religions of the present time and antiquity, writes Frederick A. Fernald in the *Popular Science Monthly*. According to some beliefs, the punishment is to last forever; according to others the torments are to continue only for a short time, and are to result in purifying the imprisoned souls and fitting them for heaven. No idea of penalty was connected with the classic hades—it was simply an underworld where dwelt all those who died the misfortune to be dead, irrespective of their conduct in life. The word comes from the Greek adjective, meaning unseen. The English word hell had originally the same meaning. It was derived from the Teutonic hal, whence also the Anglo-Saxon helan, to hide, so that the original sense is the hidden or unseen place. The conception of future existence which lays claim to the greatest antiquity is that of the ancient Egyptians. According to the Egyptian belief, if the great judgment resulted adversely, the condemned soul is either scourged back to the earth straightaway, to live again in the form of a vile animal, as some of the emblems appear to denote; or plunged into the tortures of a horrible hell below, as numerous engravings set forth; or driven into the atmosphere, to be vexed and tossed by tempests, violently whirled in blasts and clouds, till its sins are expiated, and another probation granted through a renewed existence in human form.

From Persia, also, we get a religion of great antiquity—Zoroastrianism—which in a modified form, is held to-day by the small body of Parsis still to be found in Persia and India.

According to the Parsi belief, the good after death passes safely over the bridge Chinewat, which stretches from Mount Ormuzd; where the wicked fall from the bridge into the Gulf of Duzakh, which yawns beneath, where they are tormented by daevas.

The Laws of Manu, one of the early sacred books of Brahmanism, names 21 hells. Punishment for 15 different sins are to be reborn into one of these hells, or to return to the earth as a beggar, cripple, or leper, or in the form of a rat, a snake or a house fly, the penalty in each case appropriate to the crime. Punishment need not be endless for any one, as each successive life is a new probation, in which righteousness wins admission to a higher state of existence.

In Buddhism, which is one of the religions in China and in the state religion of Tibet and other countries of eastern Asia, future punishment is provided for in a great hell, comprising a system of 136 lesser hells. The torments of these hells are depicted in many Buddhist books and paintings, with much detail and vividness.

The punishment recorded in the Jade Record and other works on future torment given frightful pictures of the torments of hell, in many Buddhist temples these are represented by small figures, and in others by life-size images. Men are ground to powder, the dust becoming ants, fleas and lice; pestled in a mortar and mashed to jelly in iron mortars; chopped; or, in some cases, the pieces with hatchets; the tongue of deceit and lying pulled out; sawn asunder; the bones and flesh are crushed by falling mountains; women cast into a lake of blood, crossing the narrow bridge and falling among fiery serpents; a caldron of oil for those who waste rice; drunkards with the canque and standing on the hands, quack doctors with hands and feet tied, and a large stone on the back, the fierce judge administering hot drinks, a man going into the mill head foremost, with the legs sticking out, and a dog coming out below in the transmission; a headless ghost pulling his murderer to judgment, disemboweled, tossed on a bill of knives; cast on a lake of ice; chained to a red-hot cylinder; iron dungeons, darkness within iron wires; when thirsty, drinking molten iron; eating red-hot iron balls; besides, there is the freezing hell, the burning hell and the hell of bubbling fire.

As for the two other religions of China, Confucianism tells nothing whatever about punishment after this life, while Taoism has a theory of retribution much like that of Brahmanism.

The Jews in Old Testament times had no idea of a hell. There is no mention in the teachings of Moses of a punishment after death, nor is this doctrine taught by the prophets. The word sheol, which is translated by hell in the King James version of the Bible, meant simply the abode of death, and corresponded to the Greek hades, used in the New Testament, and other Greek writings. Gloomy and repulsive ideas were associated with sheol, similar to those we connect with death and the grave, but it was the destination of good and bad alike, and not a place of punishment. The troubles which the wicked and the enemies of the Jews were threatened with by the prophets pertained to this world. They were pain, disease, loss of possessions and kindred, hostility of neighbors, death and indignities to the dead body. The idea of sheol first became modified after the Persian captivity. The place was divided into two parts, which were separated only by the

width of a thread. The idea of Gehenna as a place of future punishment had appeared in rabbinical theology and became quite detailed a century or more before Christ. Hell was represented as having special apartments for different kinds of torment. One place, from its darkness, was called "Night of Horrors." The fire of Gehenna was said to have been kindled on the evening of the first Sabbath, and would never be extinguished. A Talmudic writer, quoted by Alger, says: "There are in hell seven abodes, in each abode 7,000 caverns, in each cavern 7,000 clefts, in each cleft 7,000 scorpions; each scorpion has seven limbs, and on each limb are 7,000 barrels of gall. There are also in hell seven rivers of the rankiest poison, so deadly that if one touches it he bursts."

At the coming of Christ there were three chief sects among the Jews. The Pharisees, who were by far the most numerous, believed that sinners were kept forever in a prison in the underworld; the Essenes believed that the vicious suffered eternal punishment in a dark, cold place; and the Sadducees thought that the soul died with the body. There are three words in the New Testament which were translated by hell in the King James Bible—hades, meaning the same as elsewhere in Greek literature; Gehenna, which was properly the hell of the Hebrew conception, and is uniformly so rendered in the revised version; and Tartarus, used only once (2 Peter iii, 4), which is the regular Greek word for the place of punishment after death.

The religion of Islam, characterized by lack of originality, and the Mohammedan hell contains nothing but easily made variations of the Gehenna of the Jews. To the man that disobeys the precepts of the Koran it is promised that "God shall cast him into hell fire; he shall remain there forever." Further it is written: "Verily, those who disbelieve our signs, we shall surely cast to be boiled in hell fire, so often as their skins shall be well burned, we will give them other skins. In exchange, that they may taste the sharper torment, for God is mighty and wise." The physical pain of fire, applied in various ways, is also the staple of the following torments: "They who believe not shall have garments of fire fitted to them; boiling water shall be poured on their heads; their bowels shall be dissolved thereby, and also their skins; and they shall be beaten with maces of iron."

In the Greek mythology, which was copied by the Romans, the place of future punishment is called Tartarus. The universe is represented in the poetry of Homer and Hesiod as a hollow globe divided by the flat earth. In the top of the upper hemisphere was Olympus, the home of the gods; in the hemisphere beneath the earth was hades, the abode of all the dead, and in the lowest depth was Tartarus. An avil would be nine days and nights in falling from Olympus to the earth; nine days and nights from the bottom of the earth to Tartarus. "Around it, moreover, a brazen fence has been forged, and about it Night is poured in three rows." In Tartarus there is darkness, and the air has no motion. It was at this time regarded as the place of punishment for the Titans, who had rebelled against the powers of Olympus.

Among primitive peoples in various parts of the world, a variety of notions with regard to future punishments have prevailed. The African tribes which have not been affected by Mohammedan or Christian influence, although they may believe in future rewards and punishments, generally have no idea of definite places for heaven and hell. The Kamtchadales also have no hell. Of the American peoples, the ancient Mexicans affirmed that the wicked went to Macatlan, a dismal cavern within the earth. The Peruvians held was also in the earth, and there the reprobate must endure centuries of toil and anguish. The Eskimo believe that hell is among the rocks, ice, monsters and chilling waters of the sea.

All souls must go down into it, but the good pass deeper to a more peaceful abode. The American Indians have no idea of a place of future torment, except where it has been derived from white missionaries. "The typical belief of the tribes of the United States," says Brinton, "was well expressed in the reply of Esau Hajo, great medal chief and speaker for the Creek nation in the national council, to the question: Do the red people believe in a future state of rewards and punishments? 'We have an opinion that those who have behaved well are taken under care of Esaugeth Emisse, and assisted; and that those who have behaved ill are left to shift for themselves, and that there is no other punishment.'"

The Medical World Astonished.
Thomas Wickers, a tradesman established here, has just astonished the medical world, says an Eastbourne cable to the *New York Morning Journal*.

Some time ago he made a curious attempt at suicide by driving four long nails into his head with a hammer. They penetrated into his brain to the extent of three inches, and were withdrawn with great difficulty.

To the amazement of the doctors Wickers has completely recovered from his self-inflicted injuries and is able to attend to his business as usual.

The doctors pronounce his case as being unparalleled in medical annals.

VOICES OF THE SEASON.

Charity.
Lift her up tenderly,
Treat her with care,
The banana peel tripped her
And you know she can't swear.
—Philadelphia Times.

Filial Esteem.
Tis sweet to hear a bright-eyed son
Sound forth a parent's praise;
For instance, when he comments on
His mother's switching ways.
—Washington Post.

Lost in the Shuffle.
Existence is honest and cake to a few,
But with most of us life is a shuffle.
And ere with the game we are finally through,
Though do our keen best to be brought into view
We find we are lost in the shuffle.
—Chicago Post.

What He Is Doing.
Tis now the husband greets his glad
And greatly doth rejoice,
Because his wife is out of town,
And he can do the city brown.
With the rest of the horrid boys.
—Lawrence American.

An Easy Thing to Do.
Said the man who shows naught of remissness,
Who once in the critical line,
"How well I could mind my own business,
If some other fellow's were mine."
—Washington Post.

The Way of It.
Miss Maud likes to bathe where the multitudes swarm.
Miss Kate says she thinks it is really bad form
Before men a bath to go;
But Maud is as plump as a marrowfat pea,
While Kate is as bony as a bonny can be.
And that makes a difference, you know.
—Lexington Journal.

Rather Slim Pickings.
Most joys are insin' of a strong parapet
And are carefully guarded, and hence
About all the plums a good many get
Are the ones that fall over the fence.
—Chicago Post.

Go to Keefe's and get the celebrated Saddle Rock oysters.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Commissioner Raum is a short man of medium weight, keen looking and bald on the top of his head. His chin is covered with whiskers.

Mr. Powderly dresses neatly in black, and his linen is always clean and spotless. His head is bald, and he wears gold-rimmed spectacles.

Dr. Norvin Green, the head of the Western Union Telegraph company, is a Kentuckian of giant frame, nearly 75 years of age. He was a practicing physician in his younger days.

The youngest college president in the country is Prof. W. A. Quayle, who is at the head of Baker university, in Kansas. He is not yet 30, and is a fine pulpit orator as well as a scholarly thinker.

M. Bosen de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince de Sagan, although nearly 60 years old is still in disposition and manner a young man, and one of the wisest and most delightful personages in all Paris.

Colonel Elliot F. Shepard has recently purchased a tract of ground at White Plains, N. Y., overlooking the Hudson, for which he paid ex-Mayor Grace \$63,000. He intends to erect a handsome residence on it for himself.

Probably the smallest millionaire in the country is Jacob Seligman, who is hardly more than four feet high. He came from Germany when a boy, and went to Michigan twenty years ago without a dollar. His fortune is now estimated at \$15,000,000.

Mrs. Langtry's plans for the season are even now very doubtful, for it is just announced that she will not take the Princess theater, where it was said she was to revive "Antony and Cleopatra." Her unfortunate experiment at the St. James theater seems to have discouraged her.

Bishops appear conducive to long life in England. There are at the present moment no less than five spiritual peers of the house of lords who are over 80 years of age. The bishop of Worcester is 83, the bishop of Bath and Wells 82, the bishop of Winchester 80, the bishop of Norwich 81, and the most vigorous and lusty of all, the bishop of Chichester who at the age of 88 is still able to make long diocesan tours, to read and enjoy Stanley's last book, and to express sympathy with those who find pleasure in dancing.

The reigning prince of Monaco has just had a new yacht built for himself in England. It is a vessel of 555 tons burden, fitted up with cabins to serve the purpose of laboratory and aquarium, in order that he may be able the more fully to gratify his taste for capturing all kinds of sea monsters and marine flora, and fish preserving and classifying them. Matrimony has not chilled his ardor for these pursuits, and it appears that the princess, whose maiden name was Heine, and who was a Jewess, far more objecting to her husband's hobby, takes nearly as much interest in his investigations of the briny deep as himself.

The Princess Marie Leonie, eldest daughter of Prince Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, is about to marry a simple lieutenant in an infantry regiment, of no rank or fortune. The father of the bride is a real nephew of Napoleon I., was born in 1829, and married in 1859 the Princess Marie Christian, daughter of Prince Ruspoli et Ceretieri, her mother being Princess Massimo, which noble house claims to be the oldest in Europe. The bride, the Princess Marie Leonie, is 30 years of age and possesses a fortune of over 3,000,000 francs. Every one will allow this to be a good match for an officer in a marching regiment.

RAILROAD GOSSIP.

A locomotive destined for a railroad in British Columbia was being hoisted into a steamship at San Francisco recently when the rope snapped, dropping the "iron horse" into the bay. It weighed sixty-five tons, and sank so far into the mud that it could not be found when sounded for next day.

"You will see the greatest blockade of cars in the history of railroading this fall," says an old railroad man. "The railroads are working to their full capacity at present, and what will the condition of affairs be when millions of bushels of wheat, oats, corn and pork begin to move?"

An ingenious gentleman of Seattle has patented a kind of squirt-gun for driving cattle from railroad tracks. A nozzle is attached to the front end of the locomotive boiler, with a handle leading back to the cab. Through this nozzle a stream of hot water and steam is thrown at will, and by means of a handle the runner can direct the stream toward any part of the track in front of the locomotive.

Jay Gould and Cornelius Vanderbilt are actually poverty-stricken compared with J. D. Rockefeller. While Gould's daily income has been estimated at \$7,446 and Vanderbilt's at \$15,219, Rockefeller comes smoldering to the front with an income every day of \$18,715.

William Waldorf Astor, however, can even beat Rockefeller's income with ease, for all he has to do is to lay low and rake in \$23,593 every day in the week, including Sunday.

The Idaho Free Press has the following: From all we can learn the Lewiston & Southeastern railroad company will build their proposed road to Camas Prairie next summer. The Union Pacific people are its financial backers, and the outlook is really hopeful for its construction next summer. Their surveyors are still cross-sectioning for the route up Tammany hollow, and as near as we can learn they will follow that gulch all the way down to Snake river.

The project for a railway to Alaska is about to take a definite shape. Application will be made in parliament at the next session for the passage of an act incorporating the Vancouver, Northern & Alaska Railway and Navigation company, with power to build a railway from Vancouver, or some other point on Burrard inlet, on the banks of the Fraser river, to points on the Parsnip and Peace rivers, with branches in a northeasterly direction to the Skenna and Skeena rivers to the boundary of Alaska.

Railway enterprise is taking a novel turn in Russia. The Trans-Caspian road has placed a car fitted up as a church on its through train. The car, it is said, will seat seventy-five persons and is very nicely decorated. Russia scores one on America at last. Imagine the brakeman going through the train crying, "Services will begin in the chapel in ten minutes!" Here is a chance for some enterprising American road to scoop its rivals. But then, we suppose our ministers would be shocked at the idea.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

These Quotations Are Revised and Corrected Every Day.

Sugar—Granulated, per 100, 9¢; light brown, 8.5¢; pulverized H & A, New York, 13.5¢; loaf, 13.1¢; maple per pound, 3¢.
Cocoa—Market strong; green Rio, 19.5¢; Costa Rica, 19.5¢; Java Mandahang, 40¢; Mocha, 37.5¢; roasted Rio and Costa Rica, 20.5¢; 30¢; roasted Caribea, 20¢; roasted Mocha and Java, 38.5¢; Arturke's, 35¢.
Teas—Japan, 35.5¢; English Breakfast, 40¢; 1.00; Gunpowder, 40.5¢; 1.00; extra Young Hyson, 75.5¢; 1.00.
Pickles—Eastern—3 gal., \$2.50; 5 gal., \$3.50; 10 gal., \$6.00.

Potatoes—\$1.75 per cwt.
Cabbage—Per cwt., \$3.00.
Eggs—Per case, \$5.00.
Butter—Per lb., 35¢.
Cheese—Per lb., 25¢.
Fruits—Dried apples, per 5 lb packages, 75¢; 1.00; ditto sliced, 50 lb boxes, 14¢ per lb; peaches, Salt Lake, 15¢; apricots, 25¢; evaporated ditto, 25¢; blackberries, 15¢; raspberries, 35¢.
California fruits, \$5.00 to 50 per case.

3-b Standard tomatoes, \$3.25.
2-b Standard corn, \$3.00.
2-b Standard peas, \$3.25; seconds, \$2.75.
2-b String and Lima beans, \$2.75.
Dried Beans—Navy, \$6.00 per 100 lb; Lima, \$2.00; Bayos, \$4.25.

Wheat—No. 1, per 100 lb, \$2.00.
Corn—Cracked, per 100 lb, \$1.75.
Bran—Per 100 lb, \$1.50; bran and shorts per 100 lb, \$1.00.
Flour—Per 100 lb, Pillsbury's best, \$4.50; Ogden, \$3.50; Strague, "Daisy," \$3.50.
Corn meal—Per 100 lb, \$2.50.
Oat meal—Per 100 lb, \$4.50.

Lard—100 lb, \$2.00.
Fresh Meats—Pork, 15¢; beef, 20¢; lamb, 15¢; 75¢; 1.00; mutton, 7.5¢.
Salt Meats—Ham, 10.5¢; bacon, 15¢; corned beef, 10¢; pork, 15¢; sausage, 12.5¢; 15¢.
Cured—Per ton, hard, \$19.00; soft, \$20.00.
Wood—Per cord, \$4.50.
Hay—Per ton, \$25.00.
Straw—Per ton, \$12.00.
Oats—Per cwt., \$2.00.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head one cent per word each insertion; special rates on contracts for long terms. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

\$25 REWARD—And no questions asked, for the return of watchchain and Knight Templar charm taken from the St. Jean building, August 2, 1890. Address: P. O. box, 575, Anaconda.

LOST—In Anaconda, 2 mares; one bay mare branded quarter circle over letter S; one buckskin mare branded T F combined. Any person bringing in these two mares will receive a reward of \$20. Mike Mullen.

BAND TAUGHT BY MUSIC—Two classes, for both ladies and gentlemen, given by J. C. Hennessy, No. 116 West Silver street. 2-1W
HOME—Now is the time for you to get one before the cold days of winter settle down upon you. You can buy one on the installment plan and save paying out so much money for rent. Call and see us at 35 West Granite street, (Curtis & Major's old office) and we will explain the details. Richards & Lewis, Butte. 7-1W

FOR SALE—A valuable news business (miscellaneous papers and periodicals); or will sell at half interest therein to the proper person. Apply to Standard office, Butte, from 9 to 9:30 a. m., or from 8:30 to 10 p. m. 24-1F

FOR RENT—Finest rooms in Butte, including a parlor suite, furniture new and elegant; sunny corner. J. W. Shannon & Co. 15-1F

DRESS MAKING made easy by the new Taylor system. Miss Kate Hill, 23 Wyoming street. 3-1F

WANTED—A good man with from \$300 to \$500 cash as a partner in a fine paying saloon business. Answer, W. S., this office. 31-1F

FOR SALE—Saloon and fixtures in good location; a year's lease. Address, F. Z., Standard office, Butte. 10-1F

WANTED—A large unfurnished room. W. E. Nies. 10-1F

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Office centrally located, Richards & Lewis, 35 West Granite, Butte. 7-1W

FOR RENT—Being agents for the new Lewisohn building, corner of Granite and Utah streets, we would be pleased to see you if desiring fine offices or stores. J. J. Karas & Lewis. 10-1F

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—Immediately, a good girl to do general housework; German or Swede preferred. Inquire at Standard office. 2-1F

WANTED—200 men for Milford, Utah; free fare. Call at 30 Main street, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins, Butte. 11-1F

WANTED—1,000 cords of wood at Lorentz line at Dyer's siding, on the Utah & Northern. Apply to William Lorentz, 36 East Quartz, Butte. 24-1F

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

Advertisements will be inserted under this head three times free of charge. Copy for the advertisements must be left at either the Butte or Anaconda offices of the Standard.

WANTED—Situation by a young man to do bookkeeping, has had experience in restaurants. Address: F. G. this office. 7-1F

WANTED—Situation driving team, taking care of horses, coachman, or any respect. Able employment. Address, C. W. C., care of Standard office, Butte. 10-1F

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—Estate of Andrew Barrac, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Andrew Barrac, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at his place of business, Anaconda, Montana, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in the County of Deer Lodge, State of Montana.

SAM FRANKENOW,
Administrator of the estate of Andrew Barrac, deceased.

Dated at Anaconda, Montana, this 24th day of September, 1890.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The firm of Williams & Matthews is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts up to September 1, 1890, will be paid by either member of the firm, from that day the business is conducted by J. B. Williams.

ANACONDA, September 1, 1890.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
JOHN MATTHEWS.

Don't spoil your clothing or soil your hands with paint-pot and brush, but call at the "Standard" office and have your "To Rent" and "For Sale" cards neatly printed.

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY.

Is the Fast Mail Short Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the Finest Equipped Railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars with luxurious smoking rooms, and the finest dining cars in the world, via the famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time tables, and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest.

THE ANACONDA STANDARD

The Official Paper of Deer Lodge County.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.

A Paper for the Banker.

A Paper for the Merchant.

A Paper for the Mechanic.

A Paper for the Fireside.

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THE STANDARD

Reaches Every City, Town and Hamlet in Montana.

It Contains all the Latest News.

You can have it left at your door or sent to any address for \$10 per year.

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EUROPEAN SPECIALIST, DOCTOR C. SCHULTZ

Over the Red Boot and Shoe Store,
NO. 36 NORTH MAIN STREET,
Between Park and Broadway Streets, Butte.

Dr. C. Schultz is a regular graduate in medicine and surgery of the Imperial College of Moscow, Europe, and is duly authorized by the State Medical Board to practice in the State of Montana, and consequently is the only qualified and responsible specialist in the State since the passage of the medical law. Do not place yourself under the treatment of inexperienced persons, who never understood your case properly and who are sent out by different men over the country to see you only once. For a cure of your disease go to this successful specialist, whose years of study and experience in Europe enables to effect cures where others fail. Private, chronic, and nervous diseases of men and women, whether caused by imprudence, excess or contagion, venereal weakness, night losses, sexual debility, loss of sexual power, nervous debility, blood disorders, etc. Curable cases warranted to cure in a very short time or money refunded. Recent cases in a few days. Charges low, especially to the poor. The doctor has devoted his life to this one specialty, and his proficiency is attested by the thousands who have been cured, successfully treated by my new method, without the use of mercury. The doctor cures where others fail. Try him. Dr. Schultz will make no charge unless he effects a cure.

Persons at a distance cured at home. All communications strictly confidential. SPECIALTIES—Diseases of the kidneys, liver, lungs, rheumatism and all eruptive diseases of private nature, tumors, cancers and eruptive fevers peculiar to both males and females; also eruptive fevers, such as scarlet, typhoid and spotted diphtheria. Satisfaction guaranteed.

READ THIS TWICE—Fully one-eighth of the sum total of human suffering is caused by venereal excesses, diseases and their results. The wonderful New Remedy is the best and surest of all medicines for restoring strength, ambition and vigor in those who suffer from all private, chronic and nervous diseases, such as blood and skin diseases, syphilis, scrofula, favus, erysipelas, salt rheum, pemphigus, psoriasis, etc., and all impurities of the blood causing eruptions, pimples, blotches, falling out of the hair, etc. Private diseases—gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, kidney and bladder troubles, cystitis, and all the sad effects of youthful follies and excesses, which so unfit men for business or pleasure.

The wonderful success of this new remedy depends upon the fact that it supplies an element which is found wanting in the blood of weak men.

Dr. Schultz will forfeit \$500 for any case taken under his new remedy which he fails to cure. Remember that this is not a patent medicine. A written guarantee to refund the money if it does not effect a cure.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., 5 P. M. to 8:30 P. M. Consultation free.

First National Bank "Catch On!"

OF HELENA. But One Change of Cars from
Pioneer National Bank of Montana. HELENA & BUTTE TO CHICAGO

ORGANIZED IN 1866. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

Designated Depository of U. S. UNION PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Paid Up Capital, \$500,000
Surplus and Profits, \$600,000

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